	General Input	Guideline Proposed	Suggestion for Action	Matter Already Decided
1	We do not have a perfect reference unit			Consideration of the reference area is provided for in the SEIS; will be discussed in 2011
2	Ryegrass is holding more deer than it has in the past	Off-site mitigation potential		
3	Deer came off winter range, made it through most of the migration, then died before reaching summer range .	Off-site mitigation potential	look at migration routes for habitat enhancement	
4	Difficult to find collared deer once they leave the winter range .	coord with USFS monitoring of mule deer on PXP project	Initiate Expanded monitoring of mule deer in the Upper Green River Area	
5	We have only begun to implement mitigation treatments for the PAPA, monitor the results of ongoing mitigation treatments, and adjust our efforts .		keep the current data in context	several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures
6	Treatments have been on a smaller scale .		Look for larger scale projects	
7	Some mitigation types identified in the ROD have not yet been tried .		continue applying mitigation, monitoring results, and adjusting response	
8	ROD requirement in the matrix that all non-oil and gas activities be subtracted from the equation to see what the need for oil and gas would be to the decline of the trigger matrix		acknowledged, but prudence dictates taking action based on the result.	
9	What do we mean when we say we are doing “mitigation”		**define MITIGATION**	
10	We can’t afford to screw this up		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
11	Don’t spend too much time sitting around the table talking about what should be done		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
12	Do we have enough money to make a difference? Use it wisely		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation. Develop partnerships and coordinate activities across agency lines to leverage limited funds. Prioritize projects with proportionally larger and/or broader returns over those with single resource benefit.	
13	Why the sharp decline in the Mesa			
14	What is the end goal? What are we trying to do with mitigation? Reverse the trend, go back to 05 numbers, or?		**define MITIGATION**	
15	What does mitigation mean		**define MITIGATION**	
16	Now is the time for strong action to prevent this world wildlife resource from being lost		**define MITIGATION**	declines in Mesa deer numbers were expected
17	Aggressive and positive action is needed		**define MITIGATION**	several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures
18	Further analysis must occur before additional funding is spent on off-site mitigation efforts		SEE 10,11, 12 above	
19	The BLM needs to have a public accountability plan that lays out future steps, milestones, measures and policy changes it will enact to address the mule deer decline. This plan should include report timelines for mitigation implemented, measures of effectiveness, and opportunities for public involvement, research and policy changes		**define MITIGATION**	The PAWG already provides for an unprecedented level of continuous and ongoing public involvement, the JIO/PAPO project office is an avenue for nearly instant and detailed transfer of information, and input into expenditure of mitigation funding
	Implementation			
i1	On site habitat enhancement is the obvious logical place to start, but loss of forage being used by deer may be too great a risk.	be cautious when entering current high use areas. Weigh cost:benefit and take lower risks with vegetation manipulation		
i2	enhance habitat without killing sagebrush	be cautious when entering current high use areas. Weigh cost:benefit and take lower risks with vegetation manipulation		
i3	capture opportunities on-site, offsite as you move off the mesa up elevation and into different subspecies of sagebrush that typically respond better	focus off-site mitigation treatments in migration routes and higher elevations where better response can be predicted		
i4	redouble efforts in transition ranges	focus off-site mitigation treatments in migration routes and higher elevations where better response can be predicted		

i5	enhance areas where does are moving once they move from core winter habitat	focus off-site mitigation treatments in migration routes and higher elevations where better response can be predicted		
i6	Sommers-Grindstone conservation easement area look for habitat improvement opportunities.	focus off-site mitigation treatments in migration routes and higher elevations where better response can be predicted	complete conservation plans	
i7	Water improvements on flanks as a way to provide alternative to livestock use on the mesa		water development on the flanks could afford better protection to reclamation efforts on the Mesa	
i8	Sommers-Grindstone presents opportunity for huge amounts of mitigation	focus off-site mitigation treatments in migration routes and higher elevations where better response can be predicted	Complete conservation plans; coordinate regarding seedings and other developments being proposed for conservation plans	
i9	fertilization project is a good start if monitoring proves this to work, expand it over time.	be cautious when entering current high use areas. Weigh cost:benefit and take lower risks with vegetation manipulation	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i10	emphasized continued and increased habitat enhancement		continue applying mitigation, monitoring results, and adjusting response	
i11	identify areas that are prioritized core winter habitat areas and enhance habitat	prioritize work and screen projects	Work where the animals are first	JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
i12	identify where transition areas are and what we can do for enhancement	prioritize work and screen projects	Work where the animals are first	JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
i13	There is risk with any vegetation disturbance, not a reason not to do them.	be cautious when entering current high use areas. Weigh cost:benefit and take lower risks with vegetation manipulation	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i14	if the mitigation matrix is focused on deer numbers on the mesa we must focus mitigation on deer on the mesa	prioritize work and screen projects	**define MITIGATION**	opportunities on the mesa are limited, we may need to look for other areas
i15	we need to look at transitional ranges to quickly turnaround depressed body condition for deer leaving winter range.	be cautious when entering current high use areas. Weigh cost:benefit and take lower risks with	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
i16	What we expect to happen with mitigation treatment should be specifically spelled out before we do the treatment, Should define specific goals and design monitoring specifically to answer whether or not the goal is being met – transparency		**define MITIGATION**	
i17	take actionable items with good monitoring and go forward. Need to know which work and which won't.		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i18	Winter drilling is the mitigation we are missing out on. Don't ignore this, and say we need to monitor more and mitigate more. Winter drilling is what's in front of us.		**define MITIGATION**	several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures. Significant effects to mule deer were predicted. The monitoring mitigation matrix established trigger points for additional mitigation. The sequential mitigation process provides for operation changes after other mitigation efforts are completed.
i19	Address direct habitat losses to date			
i20	Major problem is there is no plan to address this specific herd, so we don't know what the long term goal is – what success is.		**define MITIGATION**	
i21	We're trying to enhance a smaller portion of the habitat (big picture)		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i22	livestock management of treated areas is a big concern		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i23	scrutinize activity levels in crucial ranges (by group)		Other uses are having an effect on mule deer, be sure to consider these impacts in developing mitigation response	
i24	be careful what we call "mitigation"		**define MITIGATION**	
i25	research impacts of grazing, winter drilling, other winter activities		Consider other uses and their impacts when identifying mitigation response	
i26	recognize animals use a certain area and have a fidelity to the area, (we can't improve any habitat and expect animals to just show up).	prioritize work and screen projects	Work where the animals are first	
i27	don't improveme habitat in areas which are fragmented and unusable for other reasons would be a waste of time		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i28	vehicle exclusions are proved to work			

i29	we need to look clearly at the proportion of offsite mitigation spent over the years and evaluate if that's where the biggest bang for the buck is coming, then decide what to do next.	prioritize work and screen projects	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i30	use a triage approach	prioritize work and screen projects	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i31	use collar info to figure out where the deer are and focus improvements there. Putting money on the flanks where the deer aren't will not improve things.	prioritize work and screen projects	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i32	review winter drilling exceptions this was intended to be implemented on a trial basis. Cannot ignore winter drilling's effect.		**define MITIGATION**	several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures. Significant effects to mule deer were predicted. The monitoring mitigation matrix established trigger points for additional mitigation. The sequential mitigation process provides for operation changes after other mitigation efforts are completed.
i33	approach on a landscape scale – look at the entire Sublette herd	prioritize work and screen projects	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i34	all use on the land have to be in sync.		Other uses are having an effect on mule deer, be sure to consider these impacts in developing mitigation response	
i35	reinstate winter closures, do not allow exceptions,			several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures. Significant effects to mule deer were predicted. The monitoring mitigation matrix established trigger points for additional mitigation. The sequential mitigation process provides for operation changes after other mitigation efforts are completed.
i36	onsite, offsite mitigation is nice experiment and may do some good, however, unless you stop the thing that caused it to happen, you will fail			several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures. Significant effects to mule deer were predicted. The monitoring mitigation matrix established trigger points for additional mitigation. The sequential mitigation process provides for operation changes after other mitigation efforts are completed.
i37	increase available forage	prioritize work and screen projects	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
i38	will we consider success if we do a treatment outside the mesa and deer go there?			
i39	BLM follow CEQ guidelines in 40CFR 1508.20: avoid impacts altogether, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment , reducing the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations, compensation			The PAPA SEIS ROD established a mitigation approach which is in conformance with the five types of mitigation defined in 40CFR 1508.20.
i40	BLM invest in on-site habitat enhancement as part of a long term strategy, recognizing these efforts alone will not happen fast enough, nor are sufficient alone to address the problem.		**define MITIGATION**	several significant and aggressive mitigation measures have already been applied. Including LGS, lease suspensions, phased development, winter closures. Significant effects to mule deer were predicted. The monitoring mitigation matrix established trigger points for additional mitigation. The sequential mitigation process provides for operation changes after other mitigation efforts are completed.The PAPA SEIS ROD established a mitigation approach which is in conformance with the five types of mitigation defined in 40CFR 1508.20.
i41	BLM should quickly fund a literature search, review and analysis of known mule deer habitat enhancement research to identify proven strategies for enhancing on-site winter forage productivity.			JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
i42	BLM should factor all the traffic mortality of deer into the mitigation project development		Other uses are having an effect on mule deer, be sure to consider these impacts in developing mitigation response	
	Reclamation			

R1	as wells are completed move as much of the disturbance to reclamation as quickly as possible.	identify priority areas such as winter concentration areas and migration routes where enhanced reclamation efforts can be completed	Look at other non-native species for reclamation which produce higher quality browse and provide for a quicker return to productive mule deer winter range	SEIS ROD lays out a requirement to reclaim sites the first appropriate growing season folowing completion of development activities or if sites are not to be occupied for two years. This document also specifies standards for final reclamation requiring a return of the disturbed area to a self sustaining vigorous, diverse plant community which reestablishes wildlife habitat and productivity at a level approximately equal to or better than pre-disturbance levels
R2	it is imperative to go back and look at monitoring on reclamation and document what progress we've made and what we can do better			Monitoring of reclamation response is already incorporated into the reclamation decision of the SEIS ROD
R3	reclamation is one of the things we can do better; we haven't reach our maximum effectiveness in reclamation	identify priority areas such as winter concentration areas and migration routes where enhanced reclamation efforts can be completed	Look at other non-native species for reclamation which produce higher quality browse and provide for a quicker return to productive mule deer winter range	
R4	Reclamation will definitely be a focus, look at seed mixes, method of seeding, species mix, possibility of container planting, using other species besides sagebrush that have a higher winter nutrition value.	identify priority areas such as winter concentration areas and migration routes where enhanced reclamation efforts can be completed	Look at other non-native species for reclamation which produce higher quality browse and provide for a quicker return to productive mule deer winter range	
R5	use the Wyoming BLM state Reclamation policy it provides ten objectives to look at.			The Wyoming BLM state reclamation policy was followed in developing the reclamation plan for the PAPA area.
R6	container plant work well in WY reclamation	identify priority areas such as winter concentration areas and migration routes where enhanced reclamation efforts can be completed		
	Monitoring			
M1	mitigation work on the Sommers-Grindstone, proceed with monitoring to establish baseline inventory and monitor results to see if the treatments are accomplishing their intended purpose		BLM, WGF work with entities who are drafting ranch plans for the private lands within easement areas, monitoring is already a part of these plans and some soils inventory is already completed.	
M2	a good monitoring dynamic needs to be built into habitat improvements to see if its working			The JIO/PAPO is charged with monitoring, the WGF and BLM and JIO/PAPO staff are monitoring treatments.
M3	cannot quit monitoring,			
M4	habitat improvements on-site and off-site must be folded into annual monitoring			The JIO/PAPO is charged with monitoring, the WGF and BLM and JIO/PAPO staff are monitoring treatments.
M5	don't get hung up on statistics, we need to put project on the ground and be proactive.			
M6	make sure we have monitoring protocols in place for mitigation projects	Identify what we are expecting from mitigation projects before we do them, monitor for success, use the information to adapt future treatments		
M7	we have 50 years of treatment history, we already know what works			JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
M8	What is the condition of the remaining non-fragmented habitat in the mesa	undertake habitat condition inventories of unfragmented habitat	be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
M9	For this added mitigation to work, we need to make this work for the deer not humans. Translate what increased production does in terms of the deer otherwise we're just saying we're doing something for wildlife but maybe not really doing anything.	prioritize work and screen projects	Work where the animals are first	JIO PAPO identifying core habitat areas and developing priorities will use this output to review project proposals, project types and work areas
M10	use the available data we've already collected and get more information from it before collecting more (collar data).			
M11	the more we spend on monitoring, the less we spend on the ground			
M12	how do we measure success?	Identify what we are expecting from mitigation projects before we do them, monitor for success, use the information to adapt future treatments		

M13	the number of variables affecting mule deer should be reduced or identified		acknowledged, but prudence dictates taking action based on the result.	
M14	perhaps the entire Sublette herd should be measured to represent the effects if the variables cannot be separated.		acknowledged, but prudence dictates taking action based on the result. be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
M15	before more money is spent off-site, BLM needs to have a well-researched data-driven plan that shows effectiveness for these types of mitigations for the Mesa. In particular, the data on survival rates and timing and place of spring mortality nees to be further considered.		be thoughtful and deliberate in identifying where to apply mitigation	
	Operational changes			
O1	more stringent restrictions on human activity in the winter			
O2	adjustments of the drilling plan should be phased in starting this winter to implement on the ground changes immediately that can help the Mesa mule deer. These can include: All delineation activities required to adhere to seasonal winter drilling restrictions, Some limitations on winter time drilling in Core Areas DA-1 and DA-2, No winter drilling during mule deer restrictions in DA-1 or DA-2, Well-free zones designated in core crucial winter range on the Mesa, Significant areas of the anticline must remain well-free with limited human activity		Continue utilizing directional drilling technology to address wildlife resources without affecting pace of development or instituting modifiction of operations before sequential mitigation process is complete. Ex. Directional drilling technology offers a means to develop the resource with less surface disturbance in areas of particular importance to mule deer winter/migration use. Need to be cognizant of other resources constraints.	
O3				
O4				
O5				
O6				
O7				